OXFORD OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM—OR ONE DOLLAR & SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid.

VOLUME VI. NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829. NUMBER 22.

THE REFLECTOR.

HOME ENDEARED BY FEMALE SOCIETY.—The following incidental remarks of an American are dated "Gibaraltar Bay, April 18, 1828." The author is speaking of "Home"—a word connected, "in the mind of a stranger in a strange land," with a thousand nameless but endearing associations.

The subject of Home, whether to the rough sailor or officer, I always find a welcome one, and the surest access to his heart; and I have seen its sound followed by mellowed voices, and in those too who on all other occasions, were boisterous and rude—and particularly if home had a mother or a wife. And woman—what is woman? Why ask the question, or why attempt to answer it? Who has not felt all the answer, and felt it so, that to give it, would be to pass through all the kinder, and happier, and better emotions of our being?—Whose features meet our earliest observation; hanging over us with absorbing interest; reflecting back, like a mirror, all our little pains and pleasures, and in a strange world giving the first rise to those delicious feelings we afterwards call love and confidence? Whose chidings, in our youth, are always mild and touching; whose counsels are always followed soonest and longest remembered; whose smiles on our troubles like rainbow to the storm? And then when we stand in the strength of manhood, and, no longer the feeble sprout but the mighty oak, look down in pride on the forest, who is the vine that drapes our rough branches, giving them grace and beauty, and, while we think ourselves supporting a powerless plant, rising to our higher shoots, seizing on them with its tendrils, bending them to its will? In our passions, whose voice is like oil upon the waters? In our calmer moments, whose footsteps are soonest heard?—Who is the solace of old age?

These questions are easily answered; but why are they asked? I will tell you: women should feel that they have this mighty influence, not in pride but in a resolution to exert it nobly. We have a happy country. I believe women are strongly to effect our destinies, for in no country are they so sincerely respected, or so deserving of respect. I am not speaking the language of compliment, but of conviction, founded on extensive observation.

In no country are women so respected, or so deserving of respect. No vice, on which they steadfastly frown, will be tolerated; no custom, against which they raise their voice, will be admitted; no principles on which they put their decided vote will be avowed. If the barriers of good morals are ever broken down; if public sentiment ever becomes corrupt, in our country: it will be because its females have forgotton their duty to it, and themselves. But I have no fear of this. Ours is a singular country. To a philosophical mind, it presents a most interesting spectacle. We have no forms venerable from long use and retained because venerable; we have no good to be consulted but the public good, we have no doctrines to fetter or mislead; all is new. The nation, with all this, is very watchful.—And on such a society, every thing is thrown loose, to take its chance, and stand or fall, according to its value. The worth of things is there to be tried, and while it is the duty of every one to exert himself strongly to be useful, and every one I believe will do so, still only what is useful will stand the ordeal. I love to look at such country. Suffer me to repeat, however, that these will depend greatly on its females. It is a society where individual influence is more felt than in any other: no one can say that he cannot effect, and must from necessity effect it; and none can affect it more than they who watch over the cradle; and catch the first meaning look, and mould the first articulate sound; whose eyes meet those of our children, first in the morning, and last at night; in whom our first and best affections concentrate; who give counsel and reproof when they are most felt; the friend when all others leave us, and the same friend in adverse as in prosperous hours.

Sketches of Naval Life.

WEALTH.—Riches are the instruments of good and evil, according to the disposition of the possessor. A good fortune is an edged tool, which a hundred may get for one that knows how to use it. Humanity, good nature, magnanimity, and a sense of honor, should be the qualifications of the rich; humility and patience, industry and temperance, those of the poor. Wealth is apt to betray a man into ignorance, pride and luxury; let us therefore ever remember, it is a talent given us of God; and and as we have nothing but what we receive from him, we should immitate his love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his gifts to others.

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE HARTFORD MIRROR]

FORT BRADDOCK LETTERS.

A military friend has furnished us with the following letter from the Northward, dated

FORT BRADDOCK, April 3, 1821.

DEAR JIM,—It is now spring—the buds are bursting through all the wilderness about me; but the cold rains which are constantly descending, make my condition so cheerless, that I write to you merely to pass the time. Why I was doomed to spend to spend my winter here so solitary, or when I shall have the good luck to shift my quarters, for any other spot, is past my skill to divine.—Any other spot—the Arkansas, the Rio Colorada, the Council Bluffs, the Yellow Stone, any place but this. Was I dangerous to government that they should have contrived for one poor subaltern, this Siberian banishment, where I am ingeniously confined, not by a guard placed over me, but by having the command of about five and twenty men, that the spring discovers in a uniform of rags.

I *did* suppose, that I was more profitably employed in another part of the State of New-York; on that noble boundary of lake and river and cataract, where I thought that my services had not only ensured me a continuence in the army list, but entitled me to promotion.

I came here five months ago, with a dashy suit of new regimentals, a bright epaulette, and as tall a white feather as there was between the straits of Mackinaw and the heights of Abraham. With this dear bought equipage, I meant to have figured, if not in the vicinity of New-York or Boston, at least in some neighborhood of gentility, where I might have gone to balls, lived at a tavern, figured in full panoply before the ladies, & passed my winter like a military man. But you know not why I complain, or even where I am, for the map is a blind guide to this part of the country.

You have seen the flourishing condition of this and the neighboring States. The towns, the villages, the cultivated farms, the roads, the wealth, and the spread of an industrious population, that has converted, so suddenly, what was termed this western wilderness, into a delightful and animated landscape. It should seem like the shining scenes in a theatre, or the operations of magic. No tide like this, however, has set it to vary the prospect within many a pathless mile of Fort Braddock. I do verily believe that the whole western world, to the Pacific itself, will be filled up with turnpike gates every three miles, and set out into school districts, before any serious encroach will be made on this forbidden region. It will remain as it was when Lord Amherst found it as it was a thousand years before, wheh it must have been a sort of city of refuge for the Indians, where the avenger of blood could not pursue, or where he could not find them if he did. And yet, Jim, when I first came here, my head was full of romance from reading Scotch novels and poetry, that I admired it for its wild and rugged scenery, and complimented myself with having a taste for the sublime. From the top of a rock as high as St. Helena, I can see the waters of Champlain, and the course of the Sorelle, till it loses itself at a distance among the northern hills. The borders of Vermont are covered with evergreen, except where they glitter with snow, and the view to the westward is intercepted by mountains still higher than the precipice on which I stand. The hill sides are covered with gigantic trees, which seem intended to give shade to the mammoth. And yet the fowl fly beneath me, and I sometimes conceit that the noise of thunder comes from below. The road, difficult at all times, was so impassible in winter that I should be agreeably surprised even by the enemy; and the conversation of a Dutch teamster savors to me much of literature, as it would of humanity to Robinson Crusoe. How do you think I pass my time? I have the reveille and tatto beat till the rocks echo. I drill and discipline my five and twenty men, and march them *in echelon*, as if they were the enemy of the Rhine, and make them cry "all's well," as loud as if they mounted guard on the rock of Gibraltar, I draw my rations in kind, but uncle Sam's alcohol is rather too much for me. The Postmaster-General has no knowledge of this part of the country; and I strongly suspect that the Adjutant General himself has forgotten it. Indeed, this seems the place that Cowper wished for—"a lodge in the vast wilderness," where, to say nothing of the "rumors of oppression and deceit," I seriously believe, that the noise

> "Of unsuccessful or sucessful war,
> Will never reach me more."

I should have deserted long since, but for a source of amusement, to me perfectly accidental. You must know that this Fort is incident, and has been garrisoned at a time when its solitude did not form so strong a contrast to the rest of the country the graves of the soldiers of those who were for the time connected with the garrison, are often found; and the instruments of civilized and savage warfare are frequently dug up together. The remains of larger works and temporary barracks, excite curiosity and give rise to conjectural disjointed stories about the scattered inhabitants, and anecdotes are told, in which times, places and persons are strangely confounded.

From these tales, sometimes marvellous, and generally inconsistent, as they are differently related by the Dutch and the Yankees, the Negroes and the Indians, I should have neither patience nor curiosity to extract an intelligible narrative, had not chance furnished me with the means, at a time when I had no oth-other amusement.

It happened in clearing out one of the ditches where the parapet was lowest, serjeant Gap struck with his spade some thing that sounded hollow. It was a trunk, which contained a few articles of little value, and a collection of papers, letters, &c. several from men of whom I had heard and read; and among others, a pretty connected account of events in which I felt an interest, because they related to persons, many of whom had been in other circumstances, on the spot where I now am. As I have leisure, I think of writing it off, with the addition of some hints contained in the letters, & some alteration in the order of the *narrative*, and though not in the *events*. You can then read it to your mess, at the cantonment, and pay me by sending the National Intelligencer that has the army list. Direct to the nearest Postoffice, at Mumbletypeg, near Rattlesnake Falls, and I will see that it reaches your old friend, PUTNAM BUNKER, Jr.

Lieutenant com'ding at Fort Braddock.

NO. II.

I received your letter, marred and soiled from the distance and difficulty of the way; but it contained, safe and sound, the printed inclosure that I sent for, by which I learn my prospect of promotion and the chance of shifting my quarters. Oh! if my good luck should send me, a military traveller among the unexplored regions west of the Mississippi! what a book! and in military style, too! *will* I make! What a chance to make a fortune did Lewis and Clark let slip; and what a chance for immortality did commodore Porter lose, when he suffered his attention to be withdrawn from his book by so light a matter as an action from the Phœbe and Cherub. In expectation of such a chance, I have already prepared my travels in part, as I presume is often the case with travellers of zeal and industry; for all the figures of speech, poetic quotations, and descriptions of the sky and weather, whereof we have here a fac simile of all sorts, may as well be done in preparatorio, as any other way—so I shall find little else remaining, than to fill up the blanks, as a lawyer does a writ.

You claim the slight attention of a little incident here in digging up some mutilated papers as a promise from me to send you a connected summary of the *Braddock Manuscript*. Alas! these documents are so sadly rubbed and worn that it is with difficulty I can join them. The dates of months and years, as is common in most old letters and papers, were worn out, and without books, as I am here, what a figure I should make in supplying the chronology! The mess at Sacket's Harbor, you know used to laugh at me, because I could never remember the year when America discovered; and I cannot tell to this day, without cyphering, the year when I was born—and yet I must attempt an order in the connexion, and of course supply dates: I do not mean to compare my effort with any thing great; but you remember laughing when we were at Philadelphia, at the ribs and bones of good new white oak, that were supplied in the skeleton of the mammoth. My materials are in the style of Mather's Magnalia—what think ye of such new wine as mine in old bottles? But to the matter in hand—you are pleased to express curiosity, which I write only to gratify. The course of the mail, and the state of the roads, postage, distance, &c. must excuse any want of punctuality in my communications. But I think I may say, you shall in time have what little there is of it. The conclusion of this fragment I can hardly make out myself, and some spots as you will notice, are a little obscure. An antiquary would be assisted, no doubt, by an old muster roll which I found among the papers, many of the names on which are marked D'd; and his conjectures might be aided by an examination of the skeletons dug up about here, in the very bones of which are the heads of the Indian arrows.

Among other things in the old box was a sword marked in a crewel, with the name of Miles Standish, which I mean to send to Squantum, at the next celebration of the landing at Plymouth—or perhaps wear it myself at a meeting of the Tamany society, in the face and eyes of the Sachems and Sagamores, of whom this great Indian hunter killed so many! To give the thing somewhat an air, I shall now and then quote a line or so of modern poetry—not to show my learning, for the subalterns of those days were as much more learned than the same grade in Uncle Sam's late army, as the clergy of those days surpassed in the same particular, their worthy successors in these degenerate and money-saving times.

I shall now make out the story as near as I can, and send it from time to time as the best opportunities offer. Please to give me your undivided attention.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

THE WEST.

The fertility and resources of the West, its noble rivers and lakes, the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants; above all the genius of our admirable form of government and the freedom of our institutions, tend to so rapid a developement of its importance, that the calculations of the statesman, and even the anticipations of the enthusiast, fall far short of the reality. Who could have predicted in 1800, that what was then a wilderness, the haunt only of a savage foe and beasts of prey, would now be the fairest, the most populous, and the most important portion of our union? Our form of government was then an untried experiment, and what is more important, the capabilities and energies of man, when left free to expand under the benign influence of our free institutions, was not then duly appreciated.—To this ignorance of ourselves—an ignorance which is now fortunately dispelled—may be attributed in a measure the erroneous estimates which were formerly made of the improvements which have of late taken place in the west, and the rapid changes which a few years have produced in all that concerns the population, the wealth and the prosperity of our country.

The mighty Mississippi whose surface was then unbroken but by the light canoe of the Indian, or the sturdy chest of the buffalo and the deer, now, together with its noble tributaries, sends forth the busy hum of civilized life, from ten thousand arks and steam-boats, which carry to the ocean the produce of our soil. The genius of FULTON has given new life and energy to the hardy race of yeomanry who sought in our western wilds a new home, and gave to our country a new empire. Without the aid of steam, even at this day, the west would have been but an interesting colony of the east, dependent upon it for all the conveniences and luxuries derived from commerce. Its population would not have been a fourth of what it now is, nor would it for many years have acquired the importance in a commercial and political point of view, which now, in its infancy, it can so proudly boast of.

Those who have not traversed the western states and marked the changes which a few years have produced, can form no proper conception of what they now are, or hereafter will be. He who would know the west must look at her hills and vallies, her rivers and her mountains, and the spontaneous productions of her soil. He must see the Ohio rise and fall sixty-three feet, where its banks are a mile asunder—he must see her plains covered with grass fifteen feet in height—he must see her forests filled with trees whose trunks will measure from twenty to forty feet in circumference—he must step on board a steamboat at New-Orleans, and in twenty days find himself at the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of 3000 miles, without fatigue or the deprivation of a solitary comfort that he could have enjoyed during the same period at our admirable hotels: he must witness the generous hospitality, the untiring industry, and independent feeling which at all times actuate our western brethren, before he can judge of their moral strength, or properly anticipate their future greatness.

We are led to these remarks by observing in the Galena Advertiser, that a new town has grown up in the Valley of the Ouisconsin, where three years ago a white man had seldom if ever been seen. The inhabitants of this little village devote much of their time to mining, and already have they shipped about 600,000 lbs. of lead to St. Lous, besides considerable quantities to Green Bay, which will find its way to the interior of this state. The quantity of lead in this region of the West is incalculable, and it becomes an object of no little importance to the Miners to be enabled to transport it to the shores of Lake Michigan, and from thence by water to this city and State; instead of sending it to New Orleans and then to our Atlantic cities for a market. In the spring of the year there exists a water communication from the Ouisconsin to the head of the Fox River, and consequently through this natural communication, a portion of the lead from Helena, (the new town,) and Galena, at the Fever River mines, will find its way to market. The difficulties of this navigation are however much greater than is supposed, and will require the expenditure of a considerable sum in lockage to make it an inducement for the Miner to send much of his lead by this route. From the head waters of the Fox to the foot of Winnebago Lake, a steam-boat may ply from April to November with great facility, and through as beautiful a country as the traveller can wish to behold. It is true that the Fox cannot boast of the wild romantic scenery of the Ouisconsin, nor can it claim for itself the pure, limpid and impetuous character of its neighbor; but its quiet placid course through fields of Rice—its beautiful Lake and gently undulating shores, offer a pleasing and grateful contrast with the Ouisconsin, which renders it equally pleasant to the traveller and far less fatiguing to the *voyager*.

From the foot of Winnebago Lake to Green Bay, the River is obstructed with rapids and falls which render it necessary for the boats, whether descending or ascending, to be unloaded at all seasons of the year twice, and at low water three different times. It is this portion of the River which requires the interference of government, to open at a trifling expense a navigation wich in a few years will be almost unrivalled in its importance, and even at this day highly beneficial to the country. So important is the navigation of this stream considered, that a steamboat has already been built which will commence running early in the season, between the feet of Lake Winnebago and the head of the River. In 1826 there was not a settler within 120 miles of Lake Winnebago on the East, or West, and we passed through it without meeting with aught which indicated the presence of man, save the boat song of our Indian voyagers, and the whoop of their more savage brethren on shore—now it is about being navigated by steam!

"BLUE DEVILS."

Depend upon it, of all this demon-beset world, there are none guilty of half so many evils, as those which make the caption of this paragraph. Molock, Mammon, Beelzebub, and Apollyon, have all in their turns been subject to the anathemas of mankind; but it was in a mistaken conception, or a want of discrimination, for the "Blue Devils" are, and ever have been, at the head of all mischief-making.

These were the spirits of darkness which first visited the garden of Eden, and seduced our mother Eve. It will be recollected, that previous to her committing the fatal act, Adam had been absent for a long time, and in her consequent loneliness of heart and feelings, these demons seized upon her. She lifted her eyes in melancholy, and they fell on the tree of knowledge. Believing that the novelty of tasting of its delicious fruit would beguile away time, after much hesitation, she laid hold upon it and "eat thereof." When Adam returned, and beheld the misery she had brought upon herself by this act, the "Blues" came upon *him*, and in the recklessness of spirit ever their attendant, he seized the fruit, which she yet retained in her hand, and "eat also."

It was the "Blues" that instigated Cain to slay his brother Abel. No man of common pride or understanding will believe himself neglected, unless he has the "Blues; and there is no man who *has* the "Blues but does believe himself forsaken. Thus it was with Cain; in the *blueness* of his heart, he believed Abel attracted more notice and received more favors—and these dark blue spirits entering into his soul, he imagined in this, that Abel was the sole cause of his unhappiness, and that the best method for him to pursue, was to wind up his existence.

The "evil spirit" that so much troubled King Saul, was no other than a "Blue Devil." David was very well aware of this fact, and knowing as well the remedy to be applied, he struck up a lively air upon his harp, and they sped themselves forthwith.

Who would be a thief, a robber, or a murderer, if it were not for the "Blues?" Does a man go coolly to work when committing these crimes, or is he driven to them in a madness of spirit occasioned by the ills and crosses of life? It is the "Blues" which, when these calamities press upon him, render his imagination dark and gloomy, and he conceives that there is no prospect, no hope of extrication, and rushes headlong upon destruction, ignominy, and death.

What man ever committed suicide but he was at the time possessed by the "Blue Devils?" No one—for who, with a happy mind, would throw himself into the jaws of death?

Thus it is, these spirits are the causes of all our miseries and woes—and they are sure to beset us in our weakest moments. Wo to the man who gives way to the "Blues;" it were better for him that he had never been born.

Evening Gazette.

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

An anecdote of the thirty Year's War

It happened, in the course of the Thir- Years War, that Gonsalvo de Corvoda who commanded the Spanish troops, then overrunning the Palatine, found it necessary to possess himself of a walled village, called Ggersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach, all the inhabitants fled to Manhelm, and when Gonsalvo at length drew near, and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom, having that morning brought a little infant into this world of misery, was unable to leave her bed; and her husband, of course staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor man may be more easily conceived than described. Fortunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness—and, on the spur of the moment, bethought himself of a scheme to give his wife and babe a chance of escape, which after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants having run off in a tremendous hurry, had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he had no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose,—namely, a complete change of dress. Having first accoutred his lower man in disguise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, "a world too wide;"—he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots so thick in the soles and high in the heels that they lifted him about half a yard from the ground, he fastened to them a pair of prodigious jingling spurs which were the fashion of the time.—Thus accoutred, he forthwith betook himself to the walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald, who advanced to summon the village to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the had concluded his speech, "tell your commander that though I have not yet made up my mind to surrender at all, I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, in which I shall make no abatement whatever. First, The garrison must be allowed to march; second, The lives and property of the inhabitants must be protected; third, They must be left to enjoy the free exercise of the Protestant religion."

The herald immediately replied that such preposterous conditions could not for a moment be listened to; adding, that the garrison was known to be weak, and concluded by again demanding the instant surrender of the place.

"My good friend," answered the shepherd," do not be too rash. I advise you to inform your general from me, that nothing but my desire to avoid bloodshed could make me think of surrendering on any terms whatever; and please to add that if he does not choose to agree to those I have already stated, he will gain possession of the town only at the point of the sword; for I swear to you, by the faith of an honest man and a christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement he little dreams of."

So saying, the shepherd lighted his pipe, and puffed away with an air of the most consumate nonchalance. Confounded by this appearance of boldness and security, the herald thought it prudent to return, and state to Gonsalvo the demands which had been made. The Spanish General, deceived by this show of resistence, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing this paltry town paltry town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered; and followed by his troops approached the gates The lenient determination was announced by the herald to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, "I find your commander is a man of some sense." He then left the walls, let down the draw bridge, deliberately opened the gates, and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town. Surprised at seeing no one in the streets but a strange looking fellow, whose carricature of military costume hung upon him like patch-work Gonsalvo began to suspect the treachery and siezing the shepherd, demanded to know where the garrison was. "If your highness will follow me, I will show you," answered the rustic.

"Keep by my stirrup, then," exclaimed Gonsalvo, "and on the least symptom that you mean to betray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend, "follow me, Spaniards" for I swear by the word of an honest man and a christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury.

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and followed by the troops, passed through several silent deserted streets till at length, turning into a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean-looking house and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room, where lay his wife with her little boy beside her.

"Noble General!" said he pointing to the former, "this is our garrison; and this," he added, taking his son in his arms, "is the reinforcement of which I told you."

Aware, now, of the real state of matters, the absurdity and cleverness of the trick, moved even Spanish gravity, and Gonsalvo gave free course to his mirth. Then taking off a rich gold chain which decorated his own person, he passed it round the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem," said he good-naturedly, "for the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I envy you the possession of such a reinforcement: and you must let me present you with this purse of gold, for the use of the young recruit."

He then stooped down and kissed the delighted mother and her boy, and quitted the house, leaving the Shepherd to boast, for manny a summer day, and winter night, of the success of his stratagem.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

"The publishers of the Oxford Observer wish to evade the acknowledgment of the fact, that *Levi Whitman* has any thing to do with the editorial department of their paper. We might have been in an error in saying he was their editor at the present time; but we do positively know he has acted in that capacity for them, and if we are not in an egregious error the principal part of their editorial matter *now* emanates from his brain—their equivocations to the contrary notwithstanding.—But as they offered no proof to substantiate their assertion, that Judge Smith was recommended to the people as an Adams man, and are profoundly silent upon the subject, we conclude they stand convicted of either publishing the statement at random, not knowing whether it was true or false, or of deliberate misrepresentation!"—[Eastern Republican.

The above paragraph is from the pen of Mr. Nathaniel (*Bodge*) Haynes, the celebrated editor of the Eastern Republican, who, it appears feels great anxiety about the publishers of the Oxford Observer. He intimates, and even says he "does positively know' that Levi Whitman, Esq. of this Village, has acted in the capacity of editor of this paper, and if he is "not in an egregious error the principal part of their editorial matter *now* emanates from his brain—their equivocations to the contrary notwithstanding." We will inform Mr. Haynes that he is in 'an egregious error' when he says 'he does positively know' Mr. Whitman has acted in the capacity of editor of the Observer, and we do defy him to prove it to the contrary. As it has been reported abroad that Mr. W. is the editor of the Observer, we will say to all, and for the more particular gratification of Mr. Haynes, that Mr. Whitman is not the editor of the Observer, nor never has been. But we will freely acknowledge that Mr. W. did write several articles for the Observer during a few weeks subsequent to our becoming proprietors of the Observer, and if this is enough to constitute him an editor why then he is editor, if otherwise, he is not, Mr. Hayne's positive knowledge of the fact to the contrary notwithstanding. If it were a fact that Mr. W. was the editor of the Observer what does it signify that Mr. Haynes should trouble himself about it. It appears that Mr. Haynes feels inclined to quarrel, as he has a hand in the concerns of almost every one—we have no such disposition—all we require is a fair statement of facts.

Mr. Haynes further says we have "offered no proof to substantiate our assertion that Judge Smith was recommended to the people', as having been an "Adams man." We really thought Mr. Haynes knew better than to ask that question, or we should have answered him before this time. Perhaps he thought we guessed at it, and fired at random, as he generally does, but we can assure him that this is not the case. We publish nothing on the political score unless we are convinced that it is true. If Mr. Haynes will take the trouble to look at the 'Bridge Circular' he will find in the third paragragh of that wonderful document, that Judge Smith was held up as an Adams man. It says both Mr. Hunton and Judge Smith were in favor of Mr. Adam's election. We also saw an article in some of the Jackson papers during the electioneering contest which said Judge Smith voted for Mr. Adams. Now, if Judge Smith was a Jacksonite, why did he vote for Mr. Adams? or if he was an Adams man, why was he supported by the Jacksonites as a candidate for Governor? Will Mr. Haynes answer these questions?

We reckon Mr. Haynes did not intend that we should see his reply, as he did not take into his head to send us his paper containing the article at the head of these remarks, and had it not been for the politeness of a friend we should never have seen it.

STEAM BOAT PRESIDENT.

We learn that the Steam Boat President left New-York, in her regular line of duty, against a strong head wind, and arrived in Providence in fourteen hours. From Newport to Providence, thirty miles, she ran in an hour and 40 minutes, being at the rate of one mile in three minutes and twenty seconds, which is at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. This is probably the swiftest walking on the water ever known.

We have received a communication signed Simon Swiggins, which we must defer publishing this week on account of room, it shall receive attention next week.

ROBBERY AT THE SUFFOLK HOTEL, ELM-STREET, BOSTON.—Sometime on Thursday afternoon or evening, a bundle, directed to Mr. Ira Gray, Dunstable N. H. containing sundry parcels of goods a canal boat receipt, and between four and five thousand dollars, in bank bills, was sent by the Agents of the Nashua Manufacturing company to the General Stage Office, Elm-street. The carrier delivered it to the driver of the Nashua Stage Coach, and informed him of the nature of its contents. From the Stage Office, the driver took it to the Suffolk Hotel, where he lodged, and whence he was to start, early the next morning, and put it into a desk, within the bar, where packages of the kind are usually deposited. The barkeeper was absent at the time, and the driver, in the hurry of business, did not think to mention the circumstance to the landlord. This occurred between eight and nine in the evening. The desk stands near the door, and when known to contain parcels of a valuable description, is generally kept locked; otherwise it is suffered to be left open. It is easy of access, and, on the present time, no mention being made as to the money, it was, of course, left unfastened. After a while the barkeeper returned; and about eleven o'clock went to bed. He usually sleeps in the barroom, but having been broken of his rest for several nights, in succession, he on this occasion retired to his chamber; and his place, down stairs, was supplied by one of the servants, as it had often been done before. At intervals, during the evening, the bar was left unattended sometimes for several minutes together—especially towards the latter part of the night, when the servant alluded to, was frequently called to conduct the transient borders to their lodgings. At midnight, or thereabouts two persons, who slept in one of the upper stories, were disturbed by some one walking in the *garret*, over their heads. Presently a hole was burst through the ceiling and a slipper fell into the room. They immediately called the servant from the bar-room. He roused the barkeeper; and there was a genral search in the garret. But nothing remarkable was discovered—saving the hole in the plastering; and no mention being made or suspicion entertained as to the money, which had been put into the desk, all again retired to rest.—About five in the morning, the driver of the Nashua Coach got up, and began to prepare for his departure. Finding to his astonishment that the money had *gone*, he awoke the barkeeper. Another examination now took place; but nothing satisfactory could be discovered. —This occupied nearly the whole of the forenoon. After dinner it was suggested that the cellar had not been examined Accordingly the landlord, with one or two other persons, descended through a trap-door in the arroom to the cellar, where they *found the bundle* concealed in a crevice. A piece of the wrapper had been torn off, but none of the money had been taken out. Active measures were immediately adopted to pursue the robber; and there is little or no doubt but that he will be speedily brought to justice.—*Courier.*

OUTRAGE.—A letter from Mazatlan, (California,) to the Editors of the New-York Gazette, gives the following account of an outrage on brig Danube, of N. York:

"MAZATLAN, Aug. 25. On the 22d inst. a body of soldiers and civilians, armed with muskets, sabres and hatchets, headed by the Captain of the Port and his Deputy, attempted an unwarrantable outrage on the brig Danube. The D. had cleared at the Custom-house, and Capt. Cook came ashore to settle his accounts with the Consul, and inform the Captain of the Port of his intention to sail that evening. The latter told him it was only necessary to make a 'pedimento' in writing, and he could be despatched.

Five minutes afterwards, the two ringleaders assembled their forces—took forcible possession of the brig's boat, which was left on the beach in charge of one of the sailors, and in co. with a canoe, went on board the Danube. As soon as Capt. Cook was apprized of this, he applied to the Consul, who informed him that neither the Alcade or Superior of the Custom had authorized this proceeding, and that he would go on board with him, to endeavour to avoid unpleasant consequences. On getting alongside, the decks were found covered with armed men, who had taken the ladder from the gangway. Capt. Cook first ascended, and (although the muskets were pointed at him) succeeded in getting on board. The Consul endeavoured to follow, but the Capt. of the Port gave orders not on any account to permit him to leave the boat. Capt. Cook, (finding the Consul of his nation forbidden to render him any assistance, and having himself been taken hold of in a threatening attitude, by the deputy captain, on the quarter deck of his vessel, without any explanation,) called his men aft, gave them orders to arm and defend the vessel. A scuffle ensued, and in about five minutes the eight sailors, composing the crew of the Danube, cleared the decks of the assailants, (consisting of at least 25 men,) killing one and wounding ten. All the crew of the vessel were more or less injured."

It appears that the attack on the Danube was attempted to be justified on the ground that she had contraband goods on board. Capt. C. willingly permitted a search, and the charge was refuted.

The New-York Enquirer believes Russia has, by her policy, gained Prussia—checked Austria—amused France—duped England—and will hold Turkey.

From the American Mercury.

THE CHRONICLES OF REFORM.

CHAPTER II.

And after many days it came to pass that the scribes and armor bearers, and the chief magician appeared before Andrew the King in Shushan, the palace, having their clothes rent, and sackcloth upon their bodies.

And the king said, what meaneth this?

The chief scribe answered and said, the indignation of the people is hot against us, inasmuch as we have driven from their places their old and tried servants (whom they have not accused of any misdemeanors,) and pursued them with all manner of weapons, until the going down of the sun; but the enemies of the king have turned upon us and boaten his servants with stones, and wounded us with arrows pointed with sharp quills; and the keeper of the king's seals, whose surname is 'Barry,' is grievously wounded by a sling from the land of 'Boon.'

When Andrew heard the words of the chief scribe he trembled exceedingly, and said follow me.

And they whispered one with another as they followed the king, wondering at the meaning of all these things. Whilst some said the king had baked new "loaves," and taken many large "fishes" wherewithal to "reward his friends" others said his "enemies were punished," and hanged up in the "East room" of Shushan the palace, because of the emptiness of the place.

And when Andrew heard them communing secretly one with another, he said beware of falling out by the way, lest your enemies take advantage thereof and your evil days come, and ye will say I have no pleasure in being hanged by the neck to appease the indignation of the people—for I have stood aloof from "corruption," and bound myself to reform out the keepers of the stables, and remove the odour thereof, until all the king's friends are rewarded and his enemies punished.

Whilst Andrew was yet speaking there appeared a great company, as it were, a mighty army of "office seekers," and began a loud cry, saying—

How long shall we come seeking office and find none—the oxen and kine of the Augean stables are ours, and we will devour them, and the keepers thereof shall be driven from amongst men, to eat grass until six times shall pass over them.

And the king and the heads of department were much comforted, and took great courage when they saw the mighty company which had joined in this second war, though many of them knew not their right hand from their left.

And they armed themselves with shovels and with hooks, and all manner of instruments, to remove the odour, and slay the kine and oxen of the stables.

Moreover, the king did invest himself with sandals of war, which reached from the knees downwards, whereunto was affixed a horse goad of silver, of a cubit's length.

And when the office seekers saw the sandals of the king, shining as it were the skin of an Ethiopian, they wagged their heads and said, were not these the "boots," the gift of a cunning workman from a chief city in the land of Penn, whereby he might receive great "reward," and many offices: But many became blind through the exceeding brightness of the king's sandals.

Whereupon the chief magician ran with a censon, and did anoint their eyes with the oil of hickory; when they cried aloud with one voice, we see men as trees walking to and fro, in the midst of the "Augean Stables." JOTHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

THE RUSSIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The officers of the Porpoise, which vessel arrived at Norfolk, on Wednesday last, from Mahon, having left that port on the 26th Sept. state that a report was received at Mahon, that the Russians had reached the Walls of Constantinople. This intelligence is much later than any received in this country, and is probably correct.

Algiers continued to be blockaded by the French. An English and a French squadron were at Smyrna, and a large Russian fleet at the entrance of the Dardanelles.—*N. E. Palladium.*

From the N. York Morning Herald, of Nov. 16.

After an interval of nearly three weeks our suspense is relieved by European advices and later accounts from the seat of war. By the arrival of the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, we have received London dates of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th ultimo, inclusive, which once more announce that PEACE HAD CERTAINLY BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE PORTE.

This most important measure is said to have been concluded at Adrianople, on the 14th of September; and despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated on the 16th, are the authority quoted by the London Journals, to sustain the declaration.

There are several accounts as to the nature of the conditions of peace insisted on by Russia. The following are given as the most authentic:—

"The Porte to pay to Russia, for the expenses of the war, 25, or other accounts say 30 millions of silver rubles, for which a period of twenty years is to be granted, during which the principalities and the fortress of Silistria should remain in the possession of the Russians.

"The payment, in addition of the indemnity to Russian subjects, stipulated in the Convention of Akermann, (all the articles of which the Porte again agrees to fulfil,) and which amounts to 48 millions of Turkish piastres. The said payment to be made in three instalments. After the payment of the first, the Russian army to retire to the Balkan; on that of the second, over the Balkan;—and on that of the third, over the Danube.

"The fortresses of Akhalzik, Akhalkalaki, Poti, and Anapa, in Asia, to be ceded to Russia.

"In Europe, the fortresses of Tournoul, Kale, Giurgevo, and Ibrailow, (on the left bank of the Danube,) to be razed, and not again rebuilt.

"The five districts hitherto separated from Servia to be reunited to that province, and to enjoy the same privileges.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORPOISE.

The U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Com. Newell, arrived at Norfolk, on Wednespay morning last, from Port Mahon and Gibraltar, having sailed from the former on the 26th Sept., and the latter on the 2d Oct.

The U. S. ships Warren, Capt. Skinner, and Fairfield, Capt. Parker, were making preparations to sail from Mahon—the former for the Archipelago, the latter for Tunis, to join the Lexington, Capt. Hunter.

The Delaware, 74, Com. Crane, was also making preparations to depart for the United States, and would sail immediately after the arrival of the Constellation—Com. Crane was in excellent health.

Lt. Com. Newell saw a large ship, having the appearance of a man of war, passing Gibraltar, early on the morning of 1st Oct.

The Officers and crews of the squadron were all well—no death among the former, from disease, having occurred this year.

It is said that the Mexican Gen. St. Anna instead of obeying the decree which condemned to death the Old Spaniards, who returned with Barradas, set them at liberty!

LANDING OF THE FATHERS.—The 22d of December next, the anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers, will be celebrated in Plymouth. Hon. William Sullivan of Boston, by the request of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, will deliver an address on that occasion.

Boston Palladium.

ROBBERY OF A TOMB.—Some circumstances having led to suspicions, on the part of the relatives, that the body of Mr. Wheeler, who died on the 2d inst. had been stolen, application was made at the health office for permission, which was granted, to open tomb 109, in the Common-street Burial ground, to satisfy their minds in the case; and yesterday it was opened and the coffin found empty. This is said to be the first instance known of a tomb being robbed.—*Boston Centinel.*

IRA WOODMAN, Esq. the Bethlehem new Postmaster, is to be tried before the Circuit Court in May next.—*N. H. Post*

☞'s OFF.—Polly and Betsey ☞, the former, the wife of Michael ☞, who advertised in a western paper, as having eloped. Michael will recover Polly we hope, for though it is not said whether she is ☞some, she is represented as being ☞dy. Probably if she could tell her own story, she would say that she left her husband for being too frequently ☞cuffed. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought not to be too roughly ☞dled.—*Camden Journal.*

STAGE ROBBERY.—We regret to state that a trunk belonging to Mr. O. E. Sibley, jeweller of this village, containing articles of jewellery to a large amount, and some valuable clothing, was stolen from the boot of the stage between Skeneateles and Auburn, on the night of the 16th ultimo. The loss to Mr. S. who had just commenced business in our village, is a very serious one, and we trust that every exertion will be made to bring the villains who stole it to justice, and to recover the property. A number of robberies, as we learn, have recently been committed on the stage road between Auburn and Syracuse, which leads to the suspicion that a gang of desperadoes harbor in this vicinity.—*Ontario Messenger.*

A writer in the Vermont Republican calls the public attention to Mr. J. L. Sullivan's route for a Rail Road from Boston to Lake Champlain, the Canadas, and Upper Lakes.

Letters from Mr. McLane mention his restoration to health.

CRUEL MOTHER.—On Friday last, Ann Graham was committed to the jail of this District, charged with the murder of her new-born infant, pursuant to the verdict of the Jury called to view the body which was found in a wood, partially covered with leaves and rubbish.

It appears that this female was, on the 4th inst. delivered of a child, in the garden of Mr. J. Gallinger, near the Inn of Ira Lewis, in Elizabethtown. The child was discovered in the morning by one of Gallinger's young men, in the possession of a pig, which had badly mangled one of its feet; while the man was in the garden, the mother came out and requested that he would not tell of what he had seen, at the same time denying any knowledge of the child, which she put into a bee house. The same evening it was removed, and concealed in a wood, some distance from Gallinger's house; where it was found on Thursday last, by Mr. Cameron and others.—On examining the body before the Coroner, the throat and mouth were filled with earth, which led to its being opened by Dr. P. Schofield, who distinctly stated that the child had been born alive and strangled by the earth in its mouth and throat. The Jury found a verdict as follows:—"That Ann Graham was, on the 4th inst. delivered of a natural child which was born alive, and that the said Ann Graham, did, on the same evening murder said child by filling its mouth & throat with dirt."—*Brockville Review.*

HORSE MACKEREL.—On Monday & Tuesday, crowds sssembled on Charles River and Warren Bridges, to see a strange fish that had been driven there by stress of weather, and to witness the pursuit by some half dozen boats with harpoons, &c. Some thought it a shark and not a few believed it the notorious Sea Serpent. On Tuesday a Cape Cod man succeeded in harpooning him in fine style, and after letting out all his line, drew to him, and dealt him the fatal blow with his lance. It proved to be a horse mackerel, nine feet long. He was carried to Charlestown, and will be exhibited *in propria personæ*, or his skin stuffed. Some of the epicures, it is said are to be regaled with a slice of the fish, by his captor, who states that it is delicious food.—*Boston paper.*

Conscience better than office.—On Friday week, in the Virginia Convention, after an animated speech from Mr. Fitzhugh, Gen. Taylor of Norfolk arose, and stated that within a day or two he had received instructions from a portion of his District which he was bound to respect, to vote against his known and avowed opinions, (which were in favor of the basis of free white population.) "These instructions," he said, "he could not obey—they were in opposition to his conscience—he should feel degraded and dishonored as a man and a patriot, to pursue the course they indicated." Regarding the will of his constituents as sacred, but feeling the impossibility of obedience in this instance, his only alternative was to resign his seat and give place to some other person whose opinions coincided more nearly with those of his District.

Gen. Taylor is one of the ablest lawyers in Virginia, and was a decided supporter of Mr. Adams, who, it will be remembered resigned *his* seat in the U. S. Senate when the Legislature of Massachusetts disapproved his support of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

Kennebec Journal.

Mr. Mowry, the National Republican candidate for Representative from the Lubec district, has been elected on the fourth trial by upwards of one hundred majority. This looks well. Woolwich does not choose this year. The district of Sullivan and Gouldsborough is the only one to be heard from but may be expected to elect a Republican. This will give a Republican majority in the Legislature of thirteen, at least, and probably sixteen —*Kennebec Journal.*

In the last Belfast Journal there is a communication from Mr. Hathaway, in which that gentleman declines being any longer a candidate for Representative to Congress.—*Ib.*

The Boston Courier states that a living serpent was shown at that office on Thusday by a respectable physician, which had been drawn a few days before, from the body of a child in Newton, by its mother. It is about 6 inches long, of the bigness of a large goose quill, and the head larger than the largest pea: of the house adder species;—back yellowish brown, belly bluish white.

Since Mr. Wall has declined being Governor of New Jersey, the Legislature has chosen Peter D. Vroom, another "staunch federalist of the old school" Vroom had 42, Isaac Williamson, the old Republican Governor, 13. So much for Jackson democracy.

EXPLOSION.—The Cumberland Powder Manufactory at Gorham, owned by Mr. William Fowler, was blown up on Monday of last week. We are happy to learn that no one sustained any injury—loss trifling.—*Portland Advertiser.*

An attempt is to be made in the Legislature of Georgia to abolish the State's Bank lately established.

MARRIED,

In Hallifax, Vt. by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM E. GOODNOW, one of the publishers of this paper, to Miss HARRIET W. PADDLEFORD, of Colerain, Mass.

In Sweden, on the 17th inst. by Rev. V. Little, Mr. Abraham Andrews, Jr. Esq. of Lovell, to Miss Lydia P. Webber, of Sweden.

MEDICAL SCHOOL *OF MAINE.*

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on *Tuesday, the twenty third day of February*, 1830.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DELAMATTER, M. D.

Anatomy & Surgery, by J. D. WELLS, M. D.

Midwifery, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by P. CLEAVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and very valuable.

The LIBRARY, already one of the best Medical Libraries in the United States, continues to be every year enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is $50. Graduating fee, including diploma, $10. There is no matriculating fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September. A systematic course of Instruction, embracing Recitations in all the branches of Medical Science, Demonstrations, and Lectures, will be given by the Professors, during the interval between the annual courses of Lectures.

Boarding may be obtained in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

Brunswick, Sept. 26, 1829. 6weop.

MERINO CLOTHS.

27 pieces elegant Paris Merino Cloths colors—royal purple, amaranth, sea green maroon, scarlet, orange, pink and drab, with every other fashionable shade, just received by T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street.
Portland, Nov. 17.

DEDICATION SERMON.

JUST published and for sale by the subscriber, Mr. Wood's Sermon—delivered at the dedication of the Universalist Meeting-house, in this village. Also, for sale, Ballou's Ancient History of Universalism. As the proprietors of this work have ordered the copies on hand to be returned soon, persons who wish to possess this valuable history should lose no time in obtaining it.—Likewise on hand, Universalist Hymn Books. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 21. 3w 22

THE Members of the Oxford County Bible Society are notified, that the Bibles, ordered at the last annual meeting, have been received at the Depository and are now ready for delivery.
JERE MITCHELL, *Depositary.*
Norway, Nov. 21.

NEW GOODS.

29 Packages New Fall Goods—cloths Cassimeres, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, Camblets, Bockings, Flannels, &c. &c. just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. Portland, by
T. O. BRADLEY.

WANTED,

A Small FAT HOG, for which *Cash* will be paid. Inquire at this office. Nov. 23.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS.

1 case damaged Scotch Ginghams, at 12 1-2 cents per yard—Also, 1 case more superior 12 1-2 cent Calicoes, just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st by T. O. BRADLEY.
Nov. 6.

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED!

BY the use of the most valuable medicine, called German Elixer. It stands unrivalled for the cure of *Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints*, generally. It has likewise been used with success in the *whooping cough*. Perhaps no medicine has ever given greater satisfaction than this, to all who have made use of it;—to those who have not, and are laboring with colds, coughs, and consumptive symptoms, they are requested to make trial of the *German Elixer*. It is not a quack medicine, but is actually such as is recommended. For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorised agent for this State.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Nov. 13. 3w 21

TO SINGING SOCIETIES, & OTHERS

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale on account of the publishers, the following works, which he will sell for *one half* the usual prices, if called for soon, viz:—

HALLOWELL COLLECTION of sacred music, first and second editon.

NORTHERN HARMONY—TEMPLE HARMONY—and WESLEYAN HARMONY.

The above works contain a good collection of tunes, adapted to public worship, and afford an excellent opportunity for such as wish to purchase at a very reduced price.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 9. 3w 20

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the diseussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October, 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Thos. C. James. M. D.
Wm. E. Horner. M. D.
} Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
John C. Otto, M D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bache, M. D.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
" Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
" B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
" G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
" James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.
" George Weller.
" Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's.
" Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.
" Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
" John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
" Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
" Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.
" W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.
" Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
" Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.
" Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, $1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

AGENTS.—*J. Dobson*, 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia; *W. & J. Neal*, Baltimore, *Wm. Burgess*, 97 Fulton-street, New York; *Carter & Hendee*, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States. 24

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Book-store, the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1830. The most splendid work of the kind published in America. It is printed on the best of paper and type, and contains twelve handsome engravings—bound in morocco, and richly gilt. For a recommendation of the work, please see the Observer of last week.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 10. 3w 20

RICH AND DARK PRINTS
AT 12 1–2 cents per yard.

2 cases three and four, colors warranted fast —this day received, and for sale at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per yard, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Nov. 10.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—*Cheap.*

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by
THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

NEW FALL GOODS

ROGER'S & CUTLER,

No. 6, Mitchell's buildings, Middle-street, Portland,

HAVE recently received a *prime assortment* of **NEW GOODS,** which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

60 pieces BROAD CLOTHS of a great variety of colors and prices:
25 pieces of CASSIMERES, blue, black, mix'd, &c.
2 Bales of FANNELS, of all colors & prices: 8 | 4, 9 | 4, 10 | 4 and 11 | 4 BLANKETS:
250 pieces CALICOES, from 12 1-2 cts to 2*s*:
☞White Cambrics: Cambric Muslin: Irish Linens and Lawns: Plain and figured Muslins: Swiss Muslins. *cheap:* Valentia, Cashmere and Brocade Shawls: Fancy Silk Hdkfs: Flag and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs, a variety of Cotton do: SCOTCH PLAIDS and CAMBLETS, very cheap: Pelisse Flannels and Rattinetts: Circassian, &c. Buttons: Threads: Tape: Silk: Twist: Buckram: padding and a great variety of trimmings and small articles.

Also a grand assortment of

PELISSE AND HABIT CLOTHS

for Ladies wear, of a variety of colors at lower prices than before sold.

☞20 bales American Goods, such as Sheetings and Shirtings: Ginghams: Checks; Cotton Batting: Pelisse Wadding: fine Dover and Waltham Cottons Unbleached: Warp Yarns and Sattinetts.

All the above are selling cheap for Cash, or will be exchanged at fair rates for Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Flannels. White and col ord Wollen Yarn, &c. &c. Our country customers are requested to call.
Portland, Oct. 14, 1829. 6w

1830.

MAINE FARMER'S, ROBERT B. THOMAS' and CHRISTIAN ALMANACKS, for sale at the Oxford Book-store, by the hundred, dozen, or single. ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 3. 6w 20

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

75 PIECES bl'k, blue, mix'd and col'd CLOTHS—10 do. mix'd CASSIMERES—SATTINETS, &c. &c. very cheap, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Sept. 18.

PRIME STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,

AT the Store one door west of the Bank of Portland, Middle-st. would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, which with the stock before on hand, comprises the *largest and best assortment* he has ever had for sale. Among the new Goods are

50 pieces **BROADCLOTHS** of all the fashionable colors for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; 20 pieces **CASSIMERES**; Dark and light Blue and Crimson Pelisse Cloths; Vestings all kinds; real Goat's hair, imitation or common CAMBLETS; real Rob Roy, imitation Rob Roy, Tartan and Camblet Plaids; plain and figured Flannels; plain and figured Rattinetts; plain, figured and twill'd Bombazetts; black and colored Merino Circassians; super slate Pongees; CALICOES, an endless variety; fine assortment of SILKS; Muslin all kinds; Handkerchiefs of every description; Gloves, all prices; Silk, cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Double ground Bobbinett Laces for Veils; 100 double ground Black Lace Veils from 1,75 to 8,00; 200 Swiss Muslin Collars, Capes and Pellerines; Merino, Raw Silk, Cashmere, Thibet, Valentia, Brocade and Cassimere Shawls; super 5 | 4 black Merino Bombazines; Irish Linens all prices; 3 | 4 and 4 | 4 Copperplate Furnitures; great variety of Bonnet, Cap and belt Ribbons; habit cords, Buttons, Frogs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, Yarns, Sattinetts, &c.

LIKEWISE—2 cases Leghorn Hats, of a very superior quality, *purchased at auction*, and are selling very fast at a very low price. Also—good assortment of Fancy and Travelling baskets, at lowest prices.
Portland, Oct. 20th, 1829 is6w18

SACRED MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale by Aas Barton, the 19th edition of Songs of the Temple, or, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—containing several new and beautiful tunes, and pieces suitable for Thanksgiving and Christams.

Also—The Sabbath-school Psalmody, a plain little work for Sabbath-schools.
Norway, Nov. 17. 21

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28

---

54 48 7 55 51 39 13 2 18

WERE the drawn ballots in the 5th Class, new series of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery. Another Class draws on the 27th instant—Scheme the same as the 2nd, in which **BARTON** sold one prize of one hundred dollars, and several smaller ones. Remember that "nothing venture nothing have" is a very true proverb, especially in Lottery Tickets, therefore call or send to **BARTONS.**
Norway, Nov. 23.

BROWN COTE PALY.

1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY.
June 26.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

ASA BARTON, Agent, has on hand a large variety of miscellaneous Books and pamphlets, any of which he will sell very cheap, and some for almost nothing. Please call and examine.

Likewise—On hand, School Books and Stationary.
Norway, Nov. 14. 3w 21

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company. T. O. BRADLEY,
Agent to the Company.
Store No. 6. Mussey's Row, Middle-street.
Sept.29 Portland,

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1–2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—NORWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietor and owner of the following lot of Land, in the town of Norway, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1828, for State, County & Town Taxes, for School-house tax in district No. 9, for 1827, and Delinquency of highway tax for the years 1827 and 1828, in the Bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz.:

	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax on estate and income.	Schoolhouse tax in district No. 9, for 1827.	Highway tax for 1827 and 1828.	Delinquency of	Total.
Land and buildings formerly occupied Wm. Rich.		d.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c.	d. c.
	35	93	1,11	3,04	3,69		7,84

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the second day of March next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of the subscriber, in said town of Norway, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge the same.
JAMES CROCKETT,
Collector of Norway.
Norway, Oct. 28, 1829. 3w 19

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

OF late the prices of all the metals used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, $2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALSON.

PRICES.—At six month's credit, for approved paper, or a discount of five per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English	0 36
Nonpareil	0 90	Great Primer	0 34
Minion	0 70	Double Pica	0 32
Brevier	0 56	do. Great Primer	0 32
Burgeois	0 46	Large Letter, plain	0 30
Long Primer	0 40	Seaboards and	
Small Pica	0 38	Quotations	0 30
Pica	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment, at 9 cents per lb.
Philadelphia, July 15. 68

COTTON GOODS.—*CHEAP!*

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales Brown SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

35 Packages just received and for sale cheaper than ever by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Oct. 23.

---

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland June 23.

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

TO H------.

VIRTUE AN UNFADING FLOWER.

The sweet flowers are fallen, their glory 's departed, [ground;—
And Autumn's hoar mantle o'erspreads the cold
The gay birds no longer carol in the bowers,
But silence reigns queen of the woodlands around.

Your favorite flower my friend is an emblem
Of life and the pleasures which earth doth bestow; [wither,
They bloom for a season, then fade, droop, and
And oft leave their possessors to sorrow & wo.

But let us not mourn though the earth's fairest flowers
Do wither and fade by Autumn's cold blast;
For virtue will bloom 'midst algific tornadoes,
Or 'neath the tropic sun flaming—it time will outlast.

Nor Tempe with all its profusion of flowers
Could e'er boast of one that would not fade away,
Yet Virtue, fair blossom, it spurns devastation,
And amidst desolation 't will never decay.

The dintage may fail—the trees of the forest
May languish and droop for the plentiful shower; [departed,
The landscape may mourn when its glory 's
And wither with tho't the vale's fairest flower.

Yet virtue will bloom on the cold sterile mountain; [there,
Or on Zahara's wild desert if one being is
In whose bosom is found this bud of fair promise, [care.
And who 'll cherish its growth with solicitous

In the hall of the monarch—or the cell of the hermit—
Or the place of the exile wherever it's found,
'Tis more precious than diamonds which shine in Golconda, [bound.
Or all the rich ore with which the Indies a-

Not the hill of Parnassus—nor the fount of Castalia
Can yield such pleasure as Virtue bestows,
For when time is no more in a clime more congenial
'Twill bloom and forever its beauties disclose.

Arabian zephyrs all laden with odors—
And exotic blossoms of the loveliest hue—
Springs soft falling showers which refreshes the flowers— [dew
The morn's brilliant sun and the eve's balmy

Must all pass away with the earth's desolation,
And chaos shall reign in horror and gloom;
While virtue 'll ascend in a wrapt car of glory,
To the fair hill of Heaven forever to bloom.

Then let chaos return—let oblivion's dark mantle
O'erspread our sepulchral dust,
Since Virtue, recognised by God, its great Author,
Will blossom afresh on the brow of the just.

URSULA.

The following stanzas from Lord Byron's Don Juan are considered by some equal to any thing which emanated from his pen.

'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight, on the blue and moonlit deep,
The song of the oar of Adria's gondalier,
By distance mellow'd o'er the water's sweep;
'Tis sweet te see the evening star appear;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
From leaf to leaf! 'tis sweet to view on high
The rain-bow, based on ocean, span the sky!
'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark [home;
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come;
'Tis sweet to be awaken'd by the lark,
Or lull'd by falling waters; sweet the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds,
The lisp of children, and their earliest words.

SELF EDUCATION.—Among the memoirs of self educated men in *The Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, the notice of Thomas Simson, the celebrated mathematician, is peculiarly striking; and the following is a fitting sequel:—"We have remarked that the book from which Simpson acquired his first knowledge of fluxions was a work by Edmund Stone. Stone affords us another instance of a self educated mathematician. Neither the place nor the time of his birth is exactly known; but he was probably a native of Argyleshire, and born a few days before the close of the seventeenth century. He is spoken of as having reached an advanced age in 1760 and he died in 1768. The only account we have of his early life, is contained in a letter which is to be found prefixed to a French translation of one of his works, from his cotemporary, the Chevalier Ramsay, who knew him. His father, Ramsay tells us, was a gardener to the Duke of Argyle, who, walking one day in his garden, observed a Latin copy of Newton's 'Principia' lying on the grass; and thinking it had been brought from his own library, called some one to carry it back to its place. 'Upon this,' the narrative proceeds, 'Stone, who was then in his 18th year, claimed the book as his own. 'Yours?' replied the Duke; 'do you understand Geometry, Latin, and Newton?' 'I know a little of them,' replied the young man. The Duke was surprised, and having a taste for the sciences. he entered into conversation with the young mathematician. He asked him several questions, and was astonished at the force, the accuracy, and the candor of his answers. 'But how,' said the Duke, 'came you by the knowledge of all these things?" Stone replied, 'A servant taught me ten years since to read. Does one need to know any thing more than the twenty-four letters in order to learn every thing else that one wishes?'—The Duke's curiority redoubled; he sat down on a bank, and requested a detail of the whole process by which he had become so learned. 'I first learned to read,' said Stone; 'the masons were then at work upon your house. I approached them one day, and observed that the architect usae a rule and compasses, and that he made calculations. I inquired what might be the meaning and use of these things, and I was informed that there was a science called arithmetic. I purchased a book of arithmetic and learned it. I was told there was another science called geometry; I bought the necessary books, and learned geometry. By reading I found that there were good books in these two sciences in Latin; I bought a dictionary and learned Latin. I understood, also, that there were good books of the same kind in French, I bought a dictionary and learned French. And this, my lord, is what I have done; it seems to me that we may learn every thing when we know the twenty-four letters of the alphabet.'"

An honest Irish blacksmith in North Carolina, near the Gold Region lately, discovered a bank of iron pyrates sulphate of iron on his farm, and doubted not that he had discovered the precious metal that had turned the heads of his neighbors. As he supposed Gold was in specks on a great number of stones, he thought it would be best to put them in an iron pot, and place it in a furnace, in order to make the metal melt and run into a lump. After a little puffing at the bellows the heat of the fire made the sulphur fly off, and when he looked into the pot he found nothing but a parcel of blackened stones.—"Och! the Devil, the Devil," said the poor astonished smith. Some of his friends hearing his vociferous exclamation ran in and enquired the cause. "Och," said he, "but old Nick, the Spalpeen himself, has been after running away with all my *guld*." "Did you see him?" asked the friends eagerly. "No honey, he was too cute for the like o' that, but I smelt the brimstone and saw the blue blaze, as he flew up the chimney."

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following new and *valuable* School Books are kept constantly for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the dozen or single copy, viz.

The AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK, designed for the highest classes in public and private schools. By John Pierpont

The NATIONAL READER, calculated to take the place of the ENGLISH or MURRAY'S READER, in schools. This work is held in very high estimation in all schools in which it has been introduced. It was used in several schools in in this county the last year.

"At a meeting of the School Committee of the city of Boston, holden at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, July 2d, 1929,—Voted that "Pierpont's National Reader" be introduced into the public grammar schools of this city, in lieu of "Murray's English Reader," after the visitation of the Schools in August.

Attest: T. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the School Committee."

The INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL READER. This Book is meant to take the stand occupied by the American Preceptor, Art of Reading, Columbian Reader, Understanding Reader, &c. Both of the above books are compiled by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, who has long been one of the superintending school committee in Boston.

BOSTON READING LESSONS, for primary schools, a work well calculated as a reading book for young children.

The NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK decidedly preferable to any now in use.

Also, The INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK well calculated for small schollars.

GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS. This Geography and Atlas is to say the least, equal to any others, in paper or print, while they are so arranged as to cost but *two thirds* as much as others as extensive as this. The proper names of Places, Rivers, Mountains, Seas, &c. are pronounced, which is of great value to the young Scholar.

The atlas, also, contains a large map in outline, to be filled up by the scholar thereby giving him a more practical knowledge of the construction of maps, than could be otherwise obtained.

WALSH'S ARITHMETIC. A new and improved edition. This work is already too well known to require a particular description, suffice it to say, that this edition is superior to any of the preceding.

GOODRICH'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, on an entirely new plan, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory, by a systemmatic arrangement and interesting associations, illustrated with numerous engravings.

ELEMEMTS OF ARITHMETIC, by questions and answers, a small work admirably well calculated for beginners in that study.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS, new edition.

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, ditto.

Biblical Reader—Classical Reader—and Columbian Reader, with most SCHOOL BOOKS in use, which will be sold low. ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

In the press, Lectures on School Keeping; being a complete Schoolmaster's manual: highly serviceable to every person engaged in the subject of common Schools. By S. R. Hill.

Norway Village, Oct. 27. 9w18

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THIS work has now arrived at the TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; *first*, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the more elegant branches of learning; and, *secondly* that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

Several of the constant contributors are men of letters, who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in our highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The *North American Review* is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 560 pages each.

THE
CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND GENERAL REVIEW.

THIS work is intended to embrace free and independent discussions of topics of general interest; and whatever opinions on any subject are esteemed right and useful, will be expressed openly.

Some important characteristics by which it is hoped this work will be distinguished are the following. Religion, the most important subject to which the study and contemplation of man can be directed, will be an object of particular attention. Topics connected with it will be freely discussed in this work. Books in the science of theology will be reviewed as readily as those in the other sciences. It is proposed, at the same time, that all subjects which have a bearing on religion or morality, should be discussed with the spirit of an enlightened Christian. It has been thought that by exhibiting the relations of true religion with literature and science, its character would be more clearly and effectively shown; and that it is thus only, that those principles can be established, which ought to guide our taste and direct our studies.

The number of contributors to the EXAMINER, comprehends gentlemen, whose studies lie in different branches of learning, but who are all interested in the promotion of the religious and moral as well as intellectual improvement of men, believing that all these are intimately connected and dependent upon each other.

The price of subscription is FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable on the delivery of the second number.

The Examiner is published once in two months.

Both of the above works are printed on good paper and type, and delivered to subscribers without any expense of conveyance. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway village Oct. 2, 1829. 3w19

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "*Bargains*" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Rraw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d, & 12s.; Blk Lace Veils 1 to $5; Blk Canton Crapes, best quality $3,50; Fancy Hdkfs. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1-2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors;—Brown Sheetings 6 1-4 and 7 cts.;—Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1-2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

WANTED—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.

Portland, Oct. 3, 1829. 3m15

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT
FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.

Sept. 15.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY,—China and Hard Ware GOODS, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Setts—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Jappanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

uitable for country trade.

Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, *cheap*.—Elegant B. Print Dining Setts—RICH CUT and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters, Plates, &c,

Assorted Crates—C. C. edged and blue rint Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for housekeepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street,

Portland, Sept. 16, 1829. 35

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdk'fs. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. &c. all very cheap by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

☞**PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!**☜

J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of *Farmers* to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in *all kinds of soil*, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a *less price* than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it *economy* to try Freeborn's.

Portland, Dec. 30. tf36

NEW FALL GOODS, *FOR CASH.*

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages seasonable Goods—such as BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES. SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—*Cheap for Cash only.*

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.

Sept. 29, 1829.

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap. T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT
RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a aheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 9. 1yocc

ELEGANT MERINO SHAWLS.

ONE hundred elegant Merino Shawls, long and square, at various prices from $5 to $35 each. Just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Oct. 23

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street,—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELF'S AROMATILLS PILLS.
☞**FOR FEMALES.**

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with the class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the operations of nature by removing those dangerous and aritical obstructions to which the healthy as well as the valetudinarians are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the spirits, Dejection and disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married Ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price $1,50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA.
OR INDIGESTION,

OF long standing, and the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's vegetable Specific and Anti-Bilious Pills, both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practictical directions accompanying the Specific.

Price 50 cents each.

☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me)

*** Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*** A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Nov. 2. 19 4w

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

☞AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.☜

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific.—My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

☞Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

☞Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

***The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING
PLASTERS,

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

Norway, April 24. eomly 43

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.